

immature worms, but the single specimen I found there amply suffices to establish my position.

(3.) The absence of the following common species of equine parasites should be noted :—*Fasciola hepatica*, *Strongylus micrurus*, *Filaria Papillosa*, Hydatids, and Amphistomes.

(4.) The numerical preponderance of *Ascarides* is interesting, for these parasites are, according to my observations, rather rare in domesticated equines in this country.

(5.) Cysts with small white worms in the large bowel are rare. They were very numerous and did not resemble the immature *Str. tetracanthus*. Indeed they rather reminded one of the Spiroptera found in the stomach. I have not made a detailed examination of the specimens, but if they be Spiroptera from the cæcum, this is remarkable, as also would be the absence of *Str. tetracanthus*, so frequent in domesticated equines.

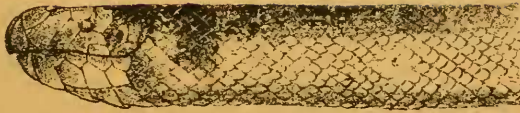
(6.) It is interesting to observe that the parasites which infest the wild ass are of the same species as those found in the domesticated horses.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF HYDROPHIS FROM THE BOMBAY HARBOUR AND THE MEKRAN COAST.

BY JAMES A. MURRAY.

HYDROPHIS PHIPSONI. *Sp. Nov.*

HEAD scarcely distinct from neck; rostral pentagonal, as high as wide; length of nasal $1\frac{1}{4}$, its greatest width; vertical subtriangular in front, tapering behind, and fitting into a nearly triangular furcation between the occipitals; the length of each occipital is twice its greatest width. 3—4 temporals on the side of each occipital, the anterior the largest and separated from the 6th upper labial by an intervening shield. 7 upper labials, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th under the eye. 9 small and 2 large lower labials, the 1st on each side in contact behind the triangular mental, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th have three large shields below them. Two pairs of chin shields in contact with each other. One præ and one post-ocular, the latter in suture with the superciliary, occipital, anterior temporal, the intervening shield between the 5th and 6th upper labials and the upper edge of the 5th labial.



A Descubres del & Litho.

A Porter Litho: 86.

HYDROPHIS PHIPSONII. (*Murray.*)

Scales carinate mesially, the carina strong on the vertebral region and breaking up into tubercles posteriorly; laterally the scales are feebly carinate. Scales round the neck in 36—38 series; round the highest part of the body in 40—42 series. Ventrals entire, twice the size of the adjoining scales and bituberculate.

Colours.—Yellowish ochrey, with a wide black dorsal stripe, a faint one on each side of the body, and a fourth one along the whole extent of the ventrals—the lateral stripe gradually disappears with age. Head black, with a horse-shoe shaped yellow band from the frontals to behind and above the gape. Tail black.

Length.—30 inches, of which the tail is 2 inches.

Hab.—Bombay Seas.

I have much pleasure in associating with this species the name of our worthy and energetic Secretary, Mr. H. M. Phipson, in whose collection the first specimen of this interesting species was found.

HYDROPHIS GUTTATA. Sp. nov.

Head longer than broad, scarcely distinct from neck; body stout; 40 series of scales round the neck, 54 round the highest part of the body, and 17 on each side of the tail. Scales imbricate, keeled, each keel interrupted in the middle; posteriorly on many scales they are bituberculate. Rostral 5-sided, lobuliform below, with a deep notch on each side. Nasals higher than wide, in contact laterally with the 1st and two-thirds of the 2nd upper labial; frontals in suture on each side with the single præocular and posterior third of the second upper labial; vertical hexagonal, pointed behind and rather longer than its greatest breadth; each occipital as long as broad; a large scale between the furcation of the pair. Temporals three, the hindmost largest; the first longer than wide, obliquely placed and in contact with the post oculars and two large shields above the 7th, 8th, and 9th upper labials. Upper labials 9, the 4th and a subtriangular shield above the 5th and 6th labials enter the eye. One præ and two post-oculars. Superciliary one on each side, but mesially in its upper third and grooved below. *No chin shields*; 12 lower labials; two obliquely placed elongate shields twice as long as broad, below the 4th and 5th labials, and a quadrangular one between the 6th and 7th; 19 scales between the 1st lower labial and 1st ventral shield. Ventrals 265 in number, bifid, and arranged opposite to each other. They are scarcely as large as the adjoining scales. 3 enlarged anal shields; 43 series of scales along the lower edge of the tail to the terminal notch.